



THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY

Volume 29.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12 1852.

Number 41.

Steamboats.

NEW PACKET.

FOR Williamsport, Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Baton Rouge, and intermediate Ports.

BELLA DONNA—Capt. Brady. In place of the E. D. White.

THE new and splendid boat, BELLA DONNA, will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, and Bayou Sara every WEDNESDAY, after the arrival of the cars. Aug. 31, 1852.

U. S. Mail Packet—Twice a Week.

THE fine new double engine passenger Steamer GIPSY, Capt. James H. Ure, leaves New Orleans every Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, and every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock for the Coast Plaquemine, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, and intermediate landings. Returning leaves Bayou Sara on Monday and Thursday, after the arrival of the cars.

MENARD & VIGNAUD, Agents.

16 Bienville St., New Orleans.

Furniture.

THE undersigned have just received from the West a fine lot of furniture, consisting in part as follows:

Walnut, cherry and poplar bedsteads, 6 Armors or wardrobes, colored tin and wire safes, and mahogany bureaus, with mirrors.

CHAIRS, TABLES, WASH-STANDS,

and a great many articles of other descriptions. For sale cheap for cash, by

F. LEBRET & HEARSEY, Bayou Sara, August 30, 1852.

L. T. MADDUX,

Cocher Maker and Repairer, Bayou Sara

KEEPS constantly on hand a full assortment of NEW BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, &c., and every variety of HARNESS, which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere. Also all kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Fitting up large Carriages, \$10, and Buggies, \$5. All work must be contracted for before commenced. Cash required for repairs.

\$1000 Worth of CIGARS.

HAVE just been received by the undersigned, of the best "Havana Brands," selected expressly for this market; consisting in part of the following celebrated brands:—

Carbargas, Cabanas, El Morro, Londres, Gutierrez, Woodville, La Elmonacero, Principes, Elitvina.

His stock is now complete, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

W. L. JEWELL.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

50 Barrels just received, of different brands—St. Louis, and Ohio, and warranted.

W. L. JEWELL.

HAMS! HAMS!!

5 Tierce of Duffield, and different brands just received.

W. L. JEWELL.

GROCERIES.

IN STORE, all kinds of Flour, Lard, by the barrel, keg, and retail; Codfish, Mackerel in half-barrels, kits, and retail; Herrings, Dried Beef, Lard, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Salt, Pickles, Sardines, Soda, Carb. Soda, Lemons, Apples, Confectionaries of all descriptions; Fine and common chewing Tobacco, smoking Do. Mustard, Ketchup, and Sauces, Raisins, Prunes, Soap, Candles.

All kinds of Wines, and Liquors; all kinds of Cheese, Soda Biscuits, Butter Crackers, Pilot Bread, Currants, Spices, Syrups, Cordials, &c., &c.

W. L. JEWELL.

sep. 28—3m

New Confectionary and Bakery.

Under the "Odd Fellows" New Hall.

JOHN DONINGER, begs to inform his old friends and customer, that he has opened the Store under the above hall, where he will always keep on hand, a large assortment of Candies, Syrups, Preserves, Plum, Pound, Sponge Cakes, &c.

Hot Bread, Pies, &c., every morning.

Also, a large assortment of Groceries, Delf, Tinware, &c.

Wedding Parties, Barbaques, &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms.

sep. 28—1y

New Stage Car.

To and from FORT ADAMS.

A new covered two horse Mail Car, has commenced running as above, leaving Woodville, every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 5 o'clock, A. M. (returning same day) arrives in Fort Adams, in time for the boats, going to New Orleans, or to Natchez.

Fare, to or from Fort Adams, \$2 00

sep. 28 1m

THE REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY OWENS S. KELLY:

Office on the North Side of the Public Square East of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS:

THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN is issued weekly at three dollars a year, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 00 per square (which is ten lines) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. The usual discount made to yearly advertisers. Where the number of insertions are not marked, they will be continued during the pleasure of the publisher, and charged accordingly.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES for State offices \$10 00; for county offices, \$5 00—invariably in advance.

BOOK AND JOB WORK of all description executed at this office, at New Orleans prices, and with neatness and despatch.

POETICAL.

Impromptu.

Written upon seeing the American Flag flying from the Democratic Highery Pole, in the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C.

The flag of the Union shall never go down While borne by the hands of the free;

Grim tyrants may threaten and despots may frown,

Whilst that flag floats on every sea.

On the raging Atlantic that banner shall wave,

Whilst the stars of the Union do shine,

It proudly shall stream o'er the free and the brave,

While liberty dwells in our clime.

Then up with that banner, FRANK PIERCE holds the staff—

In glory it floats on the breeze.

The foes of our cause in derision may laugh,

As it flies from our Hickory trees.

The spirit of Jackson now buds from the skies,

And points to our destiny bright—

He calls on his legions from slumber to rise

And charge on the foe in his flight.

Then on to the charge while desertion is rare,

And the "God-like" looks black with disdain—

The spirit has fled that once warmed them to life,

And their leader lies low with the slain.

Proud victory shall perch on our banner of white,

As our Eagle streams high in the air—

The foes of the Union look pale with affright

And the whigs look agast with despair.

***Clay.**

No North no South no East no West under the constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood.

—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(From the Baltimore Democratic Platform.)

"All efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take insipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

And therefore, the democratic party of the Union standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measure settled by the late Congress—the act for the reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision to the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempt at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation on the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can safely say in confidence, that no word nor act of my life in conflict."

[Gen. Pierce's letter of acceptance.]

"I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter."

[SCOTT.]

"The idea of Gen. Scott's popularity in this State, is the veriest humbug and delu-

sion. He has no friends beyond the limit of our city. Let those who think otherwise question the whigs of the country, as we have done, and see if the can discover a Scott man through a five hundred magnifying microscope.—New Orleans Bee, [before the nomination.]

"Scott stock has very palpably declined within the past two or three weeks, owing to the unaccountable silence of the glorious old soldier in reference to matters of vital importance to the southern people, and to the fact that the leading abolitionists and free-soilers of the country headed by the arch agitator, Seward, are foremost in pressing his claims.—[New Orleans Bulletin, May 12.]

[Extract from Mr. Benjamin's Ratification Speech on Canal street, N. O.]

"His opponent is Gen. Franklin Pierce, against whom I shall say nothing. I did not come here to engage in a warfare of calumny and vituperation. I trust that no such expectations will be cherished, and if they are, some other speaker besides myself must be obtained. Gen. Pierce is a gallant soldier, a high-minded patriot, and I honor him because he has been true to the South.

Opinion of the Bee on Gen Scott.

"Gen. Scott is the special favorite of the North; the cherished candidate of the Free soilers. He is petted by Greeley, kept under guardianship by Seward, and constantly admonished with paternal solicitude by Thurlow Weed. In short, he is in exceed ingly bad company. He appears to consort with those who revel in fanaticism, and make their politics subservient to sectional aggrandizement. The peculiar friends of Gen. Scott are the very people of all others whom the South, most particularly and emphatically abhor, and nothing is more natural than that she should withhold her confidence from a candidate who seemingly plays into their hands."

GREENLY'S REASONS.—The Richmond Enquirer, gives the following as Greeley's reasons for supporting General Scott:

"He is a candidate who will not denounce and persecute his own supporters and political brethren for their opinions respecting slavery, as Frank Pierce has for several years been prescribing democrats, depriving them of their regular nominations and hunting them out of the party, for holding anti-slavery opinions."

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

On the 12th inst., Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois vote for Congress men, members of the Legislature, and some other State officers. We are sanguine that our friends will go through the ordeal satisfactorily but even where they may receive the largest majorities they will fall behind the vote that will be cast for PIERCE & KING.

In all those States our National nominees are much stronger than the local ticket. No person or sectional influences can injure them, and they are supported by a more thorough organization. The fact is the national democratic party is a unit; since the days of Jefferson and Jackson, it has never been so thoroughly organized, and so full of zeal and enthusiasm. There are, in all the States we have enumerated, hundreds of whigs who will vote the whig ticket on the 12th; who next month will not vote for Scott, preferring like Webster and Conrad, the public peace and the Union to a mere party triumph sure to be followed, if Scott be elected, by all the evils of Sewardism.

In all those States, too, there are democrats, who from local considerations, on railroad and other questions, may vote for whigs for the Legislature &c.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

It is worthy of note that twenty-seven of the thirty-one States are at present Democratic.

That the latest election in the several States gave a Democratic majority in Congress of over 60.

That the popular vote at the same elections indicates a Democratic majority of over 200,000.

That if the Democrats had been as well united in 1848, as they are now, they would have carried the three great States by an aggregate majority of nearly 70,000.

That the Democratic party is united to a man upon the nominees. And,

That the Whigs, weak at the start, are reduced still weaker by the most unexampled defection in their ranks, the Union over.

These things are worthy of note. When you catch a Scott man in a state of ignominious defeat, just remind him of them.

F. P. stands for Frank Pierce, Faithful Patriot and Fourteenth President.

W. S. stands for Winfield Scott, Weak Soup, Whig Swindle, and Won't Suit.

The second Thursday of November next, is the day appointed by Gov. Foote of this state, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Senator Brooke, of our State, was one of whig delegation, who visited Gen. Scott, has returned home, and now opposes his election.

HON. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Whig Congressman from Virginia.

(Extract from a speech delivered by him at Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 4th September.)

"Mr. Faulkner here proceeded to state his objections to the election of Gen. Scott. He had none to his private or to his military character. He was prepared to concede to him all the qualifications of a gentleman and of a successful and distinguished military leader.—His objections were wholly political. He was the candidate, and as such was forced upon the country by that portion of the Northern whig party which had for years been making capital by the agitation of the subject of slavery, and by warring against the Constitution and the rights of the South. Scott was emphatically a second candidate.

His election would give a new and vigorous impulse to that Abolition feeling, which presented a topic of greatest danger to the permanency of the Union. If Gen. Scott was personally sound, it would not be in accordance with human nature to suppose that he could throw on the influences of those who elevated him to the office of President of the United States. If elected, he must know he will be indebted for that honor to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North. Among that party he must find his confidential friends and advisers. Under him, they must acquire influence and power. His destiny and theirs are inseparably connected, and it is idle for any man to suppose that he can elect Scott without giving a commanding power to Seward, Johnston, and all that class of politicians who have lived upon the pernicious agitation which they have for years been cementing.

The whigs of the North had dealt treacherously with the whigs of the South.—Under the pretention that they were the conservative Constitutional party of the Union, they have succeeded in inducing many honest and patriotic men of the South to combine with them. They have used the South to promote their selfish and mercenary schemes, so far as the powers of the Federal government could be stretched to promote them. But when the first occasion occurred to manifest whether they had any real respect for the Constitution, or any sympathy with their Southern brethren, they proved false to the Constitution, and to the South. They voted in a body against recognizing rights solemnly secured to us by the plain language of the compact.—Scott is now before the country, the creature, the representative of the same sentiment and feeling of the North. It is manifested from the exhibition of the last several years, that the south can alone find any security for its rights, in a firm and cordial alliance with the Democracy of the North.

The Democracy, guided by that overruling Providence which seems to prosper all its measures, and to connect in one destiny its triumphs and the glory of our common country, has selected a ticket which I can support with my whole heart. Unambitious of office, and yet ready to obey his country's call, in peace or war, whenever the public good demands it, Franklin Pierce dreamt as little of the high destiny which now awaits him, as Cincinnati whilst toiling at his plough. No nomination, in the present condition of the country, could have been less liable to any sectional or personal objection, and none could have been hailed with more universal favor by the country. By birth and residence a northern man, the south has unbounded confidence in him, because his whole public career indicates a statesman of the most enlarged and comprehensive American feeling. To use his own emphatic declaration he knows 'no North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution, but a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and a true devotion to the common brotherhood.'

This has been called the canvass of 'Falsehood and Frands,' and such it truly has been. Without resorting to falsehood, what could be said against Frank Pierce? At first he was charged of being a drunkard—but that soon sunk into the kennel of loathsome and forgotten calumnies. Then he was charged with intolerance to his Catholic fellow citizens.—But these very Catholics, promptly rose en masse, with their reverend pastor at their head, and pronounced the statement false. Then came the Foss fabrication, but that has now sunk to the 'Tomb of the Capulets.—The whigs have one fast left, and upon that, they exhaust all the powers of their wit and eloquence. 'General Pierce is a traitor to the battle-field of Chancellorsville. Well, gentlemen, the fact is so. We can't deny it. Gen. Pierce did faint on the battle field of Chancellorsville, and the man who could reproach him with that fact, is destitute of an American heart in his bosom, and is no better than a Mexican dog. It is the proudest incident in the military history of Franklin Pierce. Hear what Gen. Scott and Gen. Pillow, says, [Mr. F., here read the official accounts of the action from the despatches of Scott, Pillow, &c.]

And this is the incident that is made the subject of the whig jest—of whig-wit, and whig buffoonery. General Pierce is not the first brave man that ever fainted upon a battle field. Messena—the brave Marshal Messena—he whom Napoleon called his right arm—whom history has styled the

favorite child of victory—whom poetry and song has chanted as the thunderbolt of war, fainted upon one of the bloodiest fields of his fame, and from the same causes that caused General Pierce to faint—pain and bodily exhaustion; and if the whigs will have it so, let history then designate Gen. Pierce as the fainting Messena of the Mexican war—as one whose gallant spirit led where his frail, diseased, and worn down body could not follow, and believe me, gentlemen, if poetry or painting will ever overdo justice to that historical scene, it will paint the prostrate body of the wounded and exhausted soldier stretched upon the ground—whilst his gallant spirit will be seen to hover over the smoke and carnage of battle, cheering his comrades on to victory, and sighing that it cannot mingle in the dread affray.

One word more, and I am done. As I told you on the opening of my remarks, I came here to see with my own eyes, and to hear with my own ears, how far the democracy of Pennsylvania mean to stand by the constitutional rights of the south. I know what politicians have said and I know what conventions have; but I wish to hear from the people themselves, what they have to say. When I return to Virginia—to the bosom of my own constituents—shall I be able to tell them, that fidelity to all the guarantees of the Constitution is, and constitution is, and continues to be, a cardinal principle of Democratic faith? [You may—] You may!—came from a hundred voices in the crowd. [That you will never cease to war with the whigs of your State, until every right secured to us by that sacred compact, is fully recognized and conferred? [We will! The Constitution must be preserved! declared several voices from the crowd, to which the whole meeting responded.] Then, gentlemen, I go away satisfied—I have an answer, not from politicians or conventions, but from the great masses of the people themselves, and you have furnished me an armor more imperishable than the seven fold shield of Achilles. [Mr. Faulkner took his seat, when three cheers were given for the speaker, and the 10th legion of Virginia Democracy.]

We publish below a letter from the Hon Daniel Jenifer, one of the most distinguished whigs of the State—a man whose character and qualification—whose moral and political standing is unsurpassed. The letter breathes the true spirit of patriotism, and the maintenance of principles to the triumph of men.

PORT TAMPCO, Md., Aug. 10.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 6th inst., is about the 15th letter I have received of similar import, desiring to know 'whether it is my intention to support the nominee of the late whig national convention for President,' etc.

Immediately after the adjournment of that Convention, I addressed a letter to the President of the convention stating the reason why I could not concur in support of that nomination. That letter was delayed being sent as directed, from deference to the opinions and wishes of friends for whom I entertain a high regard. Finding from yours and other letters that my silence has been misinterpreted, and that I can not remain in quiet retirement without being subjected to unjust animadversions, I will frankly tell you what are my opinions, so as to leave no doubt whatever, as to my course. Allow me here to premise that there are many, very many, who agree with me in opinion, who are restrained from expressing it from the delicacy of their positions, having been members of the whig national convention, members of congress, and others representing a whig constituency.

The national whig convention having nominated a candidate for the Presidency to whom I cannot, with the opinions I entertain, consistently give my support, it is due to myself, to you, and to the friends I have so long acted with, to assign, briefly, the reasons which induce me to differ from you and from them. I need not say to you, or any other of my political friends, that I have ever been a consistent whig, [not an ultra one,] and upon all occasions, when principle was not involved, have yielded my personal preferences to the better judgment of the majority.

In every Presidential election since 1828, I have gone with my friends, in support of the nominee, though not of my own choice. From that period, I have been an ardent devoted friend to Henry Clay, and preferred him to all others; still I gave a zealous support to Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor; in doing which, there was no sacrifice of principle; it was a preference of men, acting upon and entertaining similar principles.—Their opinions had been expressed and were known; prior to their nomination, to be in accordance with the views of those who nominated them.

Long prior to the meeting of the national convention in June last, it was well understood that no candidate would receive the support of the south, unless his opinions were known to be in favor of the compromise measures; including the fugitive slave law as a final settlement of those absorbing questions.

Discarding all sectional preferences, the south presented no southern candidate for the Presidency. The opinions of every man who was looked to as a candidate for that distinguished position, were known, save one. Those of Mr. Webster and Fillmore were expressed and recorded, forming the basis of the platform for which they had been denounced, and, as far as fanaticism

could effect it, sacrificed. Not so with Gen. Scott; his position precluded him from entering into the contests of the day, then shaking the Union to its centre. His opinions upon those questions were not known; they were anxiously desired and looked for.—Some of his friends who had access to him, expressed their confidence in the soundness of his views upon the compromise and fugitive slave laws. His claims were zealously urged by friends from the south and from the north, the latter of whom looked upon him as the available candidate to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster in the Convention, by which they would have the sanction of the whig national convention in furtherance of their views hereafter. Hence doubts arose as to the course General Scott would pursue in regard to those measures in the event of his nomination and election.

His continued silence upon the only question where his views were desired, (however pure his motives,) augmented those doubts, which, upon the meeting of the Convention rose to distrust.—The course pursued by his friends in the Convention was not calculated to do away those unfavorable impressions.

Had General Scott, before the meeting of the Convention, come out with the frankness of a soldier, as was expected of him, and made known his opinions, he would have thrown off the incubus which oppressed him; he would have cleared himself from the noxious vapors which surrounded him, which added to his gallant military career from Lundy's Lane to Mexico, by which he has won for himself and his country, imperishable laurels, he might have received the support of the Union whigs throughout the country. By adopting a different course he has lost that of many who would have given him a generous support, though not their first choice.

His nomination has given encouragement to the FREE-SOILERS and ABOLITIONISTS, and his election would complete THEIR TRIUMPH. The proceedings of the Convention show this state of things. The platform was adopted, with sixty-six members recording their votes against it, whilst others who voted for it did not consider themselves bound by it. During fifty ballots for a Presidential candidate, not one Southern State voted for Gen. Scott, and he was ultimately nominated by New Hampshire, Vermont and Illinois—all non-slaveholding States—causing their votes for him. With these facts, should Gen. Scott be elected President, with a knowledge that he will be indebted exclusively for his nomination and election, to those friends can any man doubt that Gen. Scott as a high-minded honorable man, will feel bound, as far as in his power, to administer to the views and wishes of those who will have placed him in that exalted position?

The object and delight of the Free-soilers and Abolitionists, were to break down Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, because they had advocated and carried into effect the provisions of the Compromise Law. They united upon Gen. Scott to accomplish that object. Those who voted against the platform, still voted for Gen. Scott, and his 'acceptance' of it has made no change in their views. Hence it is clear that they have expectations from his election, which may or may not be realized. It is deeply to be regretted, that he who has gained for himself so enviable a fame by his gallant deeds in war, and also rendered civil services, should now be placed in a distrustful position. Under the circumstances, I look upon the nomination of Gen. Scott as unfortunate for himself, unfortunate for the whig party, and, should he be elected, unfortunate for the country. Entertaining these views, I should be unworthy the generous confidence of my friends if I suppressed the expression of them—although I am aware in doing so, I subject myself to the attack of those who, loving party more than principle, consider it a virtue to denounce every man who has the temerity to avow opinions contrary to theirs.

Political party ties, of long standing, are amongst the strongest which bind men together, and most difficult to be dissolved. No man feels this more than I do. Having received so many evidences of confidence of confidence from my political friends, to whom I am so much indebted, it is with deep regret I find myself compelled to differ with them now. I would greatly have preferred remaining silent, but I have no alternative—either to be misrepresented or to speak out—and you well know that it has been my habit, since I first took part in public affairs, when properly called on, to express my opinion of political men and measures regardless of consequences. All I ask is, that you and other friends will extend to me the same charity for my opinions that you have a right to expect for your own.

Truly yours,

DANIEL JENIFER.

Hon. BEN. HARRIS.—This distinguished orator and politician died at Bardonia, Kentucky, on the 24th ult. For nearly fifty years he has held a prominent position in the councils of the State or nation, and wielded a great influence in political affairs.

BISHOP CHASE.—The Right Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., the venerable presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in the United States, died at Albany, New York, on the 28th ult. Bishop Chase had attained a very advanced age.

HONORABLE MANN, has been nominated by the Abolitionists of Mass., as their candidate for Governor.